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# THE WASHINGTON HERALD

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NO. 3425.

WEATHER—OVERCAST; COLDER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1916.

ONE CENT.

In Washington and Points Suburban Thereof, ELSEWHERE TWO CENTS.

## REPORT HITTING BORLAND'S PORK PLAN IS HIDDEN

Item of \$1,750,000 for River Project Slipped Into New Bill in Meantime.

## REAL FACTS ARE COMING

Document Exposing Foolishness of Proposal Is Suppressed to Gain a Point.

## TEXT TO BE PRINTED SOON

Disclosure of Truth May Cause Even Congressman's Constituents to Rise in Protest.

By JOSEPH P. ANNIN.

The disclosure of the real facts in connection with the Missouri River improvement project threatens to develop into a "pork barrel" exposure which even the constituencies directly benefited by the plan will repudiate.

The ends to which Representative William P. Borland—the same Mr. Borland who proposes to increase hours of labor in the government departments in order to "save" the "pee-puls" money—and his associates have gone in order to force his pet project through are hardly rivaled in American history.

A competent and conscientious army engineer had reported adversely on the continuation of a project which proposed an initial expenditure of \$36,000,000 and annual fixed charges of \$1,100,000.

Representative Borland not only procured the reversal, without cause, of this report by the board of army engineers in Washington, and the removal of Col. Deakne to another position, but through some strange delay, this adverse report has never reached Congress, despite repeated demands made upon the War Department.

## Item in New Measure.

The first tangible result of that delay is seen in the fact that the new river and harbor bill contains an item of \$1,750,000 for this project, slipped into the bill while the damaging and conclusive report of Col. Deakne was held under cover lest it spoil the well-laid plans of the Kansas City protector of the "pee-puls" money.

The report of Col. Deakne was dated April 15, 1915. The report of the board of army engineers, which reversed Col. Deakne, under the tremendous political pressure brought to bear by Representative Borland and his friends on the Missouri delegation, was concluded early last December—before the river and harbor committee commenced writing the omnibus bill.

Repeated demands were made by members of Congress for the Deakne report in order that they might have all the facts in connection with this tremendous project. Representative Frear, of Wisconsin, the leading protagonist in the House of river and harbor work, demanded it for use in preparing his minority report. But it was safely pigeonholed in the office of the chief of engineers, where it would do the least damage to the projected raid on the Treasury.

## Report Not Available.

Even now the report is not available for members of Congress, though it probably will be a few days. It is being printed at the Government Printing Office. Commenting on this fact in a speech in the House, Representative Frear asked:

"Where is the Deakne report, rejecting the Missouri river project? Several million war-tax-burdened people not included in the State census are 'from Missouri' and want to be shown just why Deakne was removed and why his report has been delayed or suppressed. Deakne tried to protect the government Treasury. Why not make him chief engineer?"

"What influence caused Chief Kingman to banish Col. Deakne, whose official reports disclosed that the government is spending \$20,000,000 for retreating and reclaiming private land on the Missouri?" And yet Mr. Borland, the principal proponent of this project, blandly asked in the House last Monday:

"Can Congress defend the placing of taxes upon the farmers and business men of the land to furnish gratuities for privileged classes?"

## Riot Ends Anti-Church Meeting.

Chicago, March 2.—Efforts were being made today by the police to determine who was to blame for the riot last night in which a mob broke up an anti-church meeting under the auspices of the Guardians of Liberty. Charles R. Young, a member of the board of education, and Capt. Horace P. Wild, the aviator, were struck with clubs. Several men were taken from their wives and beaten by the 200 rioters.

## Billy Sunday's Voice in Danger.

Baltimore, March 2.—The condition of Billy Sunday's voice is causing considerable worry to Mr. Sunday and the campaigners here today. The evangelist has become quite hoarse and Dr. Howard A. Kelly, the famous radium king and surgeon, is personally attending him, treating his throat and giving him daily body massages.

## Carmen Sylva, Dowager Queen of Roumania, Dead

Bucharest, March 2.—Dowager Queen Elizabeth, of Roumania (Carmen Sylva), died tonight. The dowager Queen of Roumania, 73 years old and one of the best-loved royal women of Europe, succumbed at her palace home in Bucharest to an attack of bronchitis, complicated by other diseases.

Queen Elizabeth gained a world-wide literary reputation through her poems and folk love tales which embodied the national spirit of her country and endeared her to her subjects.

## TALK OF WAR STIRS WRATH

U. S. Officials Indignant Over Assertions that Wilson's Policy Means Strife.

## GERMANY OF OPINION THAT PRESIDENT IS UNSUPPORTED

Believed Here that Teutons Are Striving to Arouse Greater Sentiment Against Wilson's Stand.

Growing indignation is felt in State Department circles over what is regarded as an organized propaganda, directed not only from German centers in this country but from the foreign office in Berlin, to scare the American Congress and the people of this country into the belief that President Wilson's course in the handling of the submarine issue is leading to war.

To the same extent officials resent strongly reports being spread broadcast in Berlin, and being printed in Berlin newspapers as though based on reports being received from Washington by the German foreign office that Congress is lined up anywhere from two to one to five to one against the President's insistence on the right of Americans to travel on British merchant vessels armed for defense.

## Embassy Denies Being Source.

The German Embassy denied last night that any reports concerning the opposition to the President in Congress had been sent to Berlin by the Ambassador. It was remarked in German quarters here, however, that the Berlin newspapers had doubtless received full reports of the statements printed in this country concerning Speaker Clark's observations to the President, when he informed the Chief Executive that the House would vote at least two to one against him.

American officials regard as significant the persistent reports from Germany, printed in certain American newspapers, that the German government is convinced that the United States is preparing to sever relations with Germany, and that Germany is preparing for such an outcome to the negotiations. It is suspected that these stories are being inspired with the sole view of frightening the American people into forcing President Wilson to acquiesce in Germany's contentions.

## GERMAN LOSSES NOT GREAT, BERLIN SAYS

Teuton Correspondents at Front Compare Verdun Offensive to Series of Tidal Waves.

Special Cable to The Washington Herald. Berlin, (via Sayville) March 2.—A statement issued today by the Trans-Ocean News Bureau quotes the German correspondents at the front as summarizing the situation at Verdun as follows:

Between February 21 and March 1 the Germans gained 1,170 square kilometers (457 square miles) of terrain, which is about four times as much as the French gained in their whole offensive in Champagne last autumn.

"The German tactics have persistently avoided the possibilities of great human losses; therefore they avoided direct storming and replaced it by constant collaboration of all arms. The result has been that the whole advance consisted of a series of tidal waves, each of which, during the last few days brought gains."

## Sub War Costs Sweden \$2,500,000.

Copenhagen, March 2.—Swedish shipping to the amount of 50,000 tons has been destroyed by German submarines or mines, it is estimated here today by a newspaper. The ships lost were valued at \$2,500,000. One hundred and twenty-eight Swedes have lost their lives.

## Ship Fire Causes \$503,000 Damage.

Manchester, England, March 2.—Half a million dollars damage was caused by the burning of the British tanker Spirea in the ship canal yesterday.

AUGUSTA, CHARLESTON, SUMMERVILLE, SAVANNAH and Florida resorts; 4 through trains daily. Atlantic Coast Line, 1406 New York ave. —Adv.

## SENATE REPLY TO PRESIDENT COMING TODAY

Leaders Agree to Vote on Gore Resolution to Prevent Further Discussion.

## LIKELY TO BE TABLED

Decision to Come to Showdown Reached After Oklahoma Senator's Speech.

## MANY WHITE HOUSE PARLEYS

Wilson Gives Out Statement Denying Saying U. S. Might End War by Break with Germany.

The reply of the Senate to President Wilson's demand for a vote on the armed merchantman question will be given today.

After a day of turmoil, Senate leaders agreed to bring up the Gore resolution when the Senate meets this morning, and obtain a vote at once. The resolution warns Americans against traveling on armed vessels of the belligerent powers.

The vote will not be taken on the merits of the resolution and in that respect will fall short of complying with the President's expressed request. The understanding last night was that the Senate would vote on a motion to lay the resolution on the table. A canvass of the Senate showed that the motion would be carried by a large majority.

The decision to take this step followed a sensational debate in the Senate, and its object is largely to prevent a recurrence of the outbreak. A motion to table a resolution automatically cuts off debate.

## Gore Stirs Senate.

The most stirring incident of the day came when Senator Gore, speaking in the Senate, made the statement on "authority which seemed most responsible," that the President had told members of the Senate and House that the United States would aid civilization by entering the European war.

As Senator Gore understood it, the President said:

"That if Germany insisted upon her position the United States would insist upon her position, and that if diplomatic relations would probably be followed by a state of war and that a state of war might not be of itself and of necessity an evil to this republic, but that the United States by entering upon war now might be able to bring it to a conclusion by midsummer, and thus render a great service to civilization."

## Denial with Reservations.

This brought a denial with reservations from Senator Stone, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, after Senator Gore had turned to him questioning. Senator Gore then asked Senator Kern if the information was true, but the majority leader sat silent in his chair and did not reply.

The White House later issued a denial, in the following form:

"When the attention of the White House was called to certain statements in Senator Gore's speech this afternoon, the President authorized an unqualified denial of any utterance to which any such meaning could be attached."

Notwithstanding the many denials, there remains the general understanding in official circles that the White House and State Department have both received intimations that a breach of diplomatic relations would mean war. This opinion has been expressed, freely, though privately, in diplomatic circles, for some weeks.

The belief is strong that Secretary Lansing has had this pointed out to him by Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador. The Secretary and Ambassador alike, however, declined to discuss the subject last night.

## Numerous Conferences.

Next in importance to the situation in the Senate yesterday were the numerous conferences at the White House between the President and his advisers and Minority Leader Mann, of the House of Representatives.

The Senate adjourned last night until 11 o'clock this morning, with an understanding that the Gore resolution was to be called up at once.

A poll of the Senate revealed that the vote on the motion to table the resolution would be substantially 60 for and 18 against.

## Britain Soon to Call Married Men.

London, March 2.—Minister of Munitions David Lloyd-George announced in Commons today that the married men would shortly be called to the colors by the war office. In speaking of war supplies the munitions minister said that England was buying no nitro-glycerine in America, but is taking steps to increase her own output.

## Page Lunches with King.

London, March 2.—Ambassador and Mrs. W. H. Page took lunch with King George at Buckingham Palace today.

## Germans Impale Each Other on Bayonets in Terrific Night Assault on Fort Douaumont

Special Cable to The Washington Herald. Paris, March 2.—A wounded officer, describing the desperate fighting on Monday night around Douaumont village, says:

"The Germans attacked the village eight times in succession, but were beaten back by two French regiments. The first attacks were defeated by machine guns and 75s, but after midnight the men of the guard and the Fifteenth Corps returned even more doggedly, no longer in close formation."

"They advanced as if on parade within twenty yards of the French defenses then they rushed forward. The leading ranks were mown down by machine guns. Then the French commander said: 'Fix bayonets; charge!'"

"A terrific hand to hand struggle followed in the darkness, lit by luminous shells and search lights. A Prussian noncommissioned officer was afterwards found with his breast pierced by a German bayonet. A German company in the melee charged a section advancing to its support."

"Not till day break did the struggle end. At the entrance to the village German corpses lay in heaps with the wounded, whom it had been impossible to rescue."

## REVOLT GROWS IN ALL MEXICO

State Department Hears Both Diaz and Villa Gain Ground.

## AMERICANS IN DANGER, SAY BORDER REPORTS

New Uprising Inflames Already Bitter Feeling Against United States Throughout Country.

Advices to the State Department today from its agents in Mexico indicated that both Villa and Diaz are adding to their strength, rather than it diminishing. Gen. Villa was said in these dispatches to be in strong force in Chihuahua, so strong that Carranza has been forced to send additional troops into the district, which he declared a short time ago to contain but "a few bandits."

The Department of Justice is in receipt of reports from its agents that the revolution is on again in the east and south under Felix Diaz, with prospects that thousands of recruits will be added to the banners of the "rebels against Carranza."

## Anti-American Feeling Growing.

El Paso, Texas, March 2.—Anti-American feeling is becoming more intense in Mexico and it is reported that a number of citizens of the United States in the southern part of the republic are in danger of losing their lives as a result of the new uprising headed by Gen. Felix Diaz. This antagonism against the United States is particularly strong on the part of the Villistas and the Zapatistas.

It is learned from an authoritative source that Gen. Felix Diaz has received aid from the Guatemalan government and that arms are being supplied to the followers of Diaz through Guatemala.

## Germans Threaten Relief Workers

Well-Known Women of New York Warned by Teuton Sympathizers.

Special to The Washington Herald.

New York, March 2.—Federal authorities are quietly investigating an alleged campaign on the part of the German sympathizers to intimidate prominent women engaged in war relief work for the allies.

The investigation came as a result of threatening letters received by Mrs. S. Barton French and Mrs. Nina L. Duryea. Other well-known women have also received letters of the same sort.

Mrs. French received two letters. She threw them in the waste basket. But when she received a mysterious midnight telephone call from a man of unmistakable German accent, she said she realized the matter was more than a joke.

"The man showed by his conversation over the telephone that he had intimate knowledge of my comings and goings," said Mrs. French. "He didn't speak like a crank, but appeared to be polished in manner and voice. Unless I gave up my relief work I would be tabulated, he told me. He laid great stress on the word 'tabulated.' I am at a loss to understand what he means."

Mrs. Duryea received two letters about the time that Mrs. French received her letters. Soon after this Mrs. Duryea was stopped on the street by a German, who persisted in reiterating the threats.

## Dr. Lyman Under \$100,000 Bail.

New York, March 2.—Dr. J. Lyman, accused of swindling stock buyers of \$700,000, today was held without bail by the Federal authorities until tomorrow. Federal Judge Dayton fixed bail in the sum of \$100,000, the highest bond ever demanded in a similar case. In the alleged swindler's clothing today the United States marshals discovered eleven steel saws.

## Expects Drive Near Rheims.

London, March 2.—Germany's next big drive against the allied front in France will take place between Rheims and Soissons, according to the belief of many English and French military experts. The German lines are nearer Paris at that point than at any other place on the west front.

## BIG BOOM FOR EXPORT TRADE

All Classes of Articles Share in Phenomenal Wave of Prosperity for U. S.

## EXPORTS OF EXPLOSIVES ARE INCREASED MANY FOLD

Figures for December, 1915, Show Remarkable Gain Over Those for Same Month in 1914.

The exports of explosives jumped from \$2,200,000 in December, 1914, to \$46,000,000 in December, 1915; iron and steel manufactures from \$14,900,000 to \$45,800,000; copper and manufactures of copper more than doubled, increasing from \$7,100,000 to \$18,100,000; brass and manufactures of brass increased ten fold, from \$900,000 to \$9,000,000; and meats from \$1,700,000 to \$25,000,000, according to a statement of the Department of Commerce.

The department states that nearly all classes of articles are now sharing in the phenomenal export trade prosperity, and that "even lumber, agricultural implements, and naval stores, such as turpentine, etc., which were badly hit by the war for many months, are now picking up."

The only important decline has been in breadstuffs, it is stated, for which the more rigid economy now practiced by the non-combatant populations of Europe is probably more or less responsible.

Imports are again approaching normal. It is stated, the total for last December reaching \$17,800,000, which is an increase of \$57,000,000 over the imports of December, 1914.

Imports of manufactured goods and breadstuffs are falling off, but the increase in purchases of raw material for manufacturing purposes is very noticeable.

## Deny Germany's Appam Protest

Lansing Gives Kaiser's Envoy Position of U. S. on Prussian Treaty.

The United States has denied the protest of Germany against the proceedings started in the United States District Court at Norfolk by the original British owners of the prize ship Appam to recover the vessel by libel. At the same time that Secretary of State Lansing informed the German Embassy of this fact, he sent to Count von Bernstorff the State Department's decision as to whether the Prussian-American treaties of 1799 and 1828 gave the German prize crew commander the right to keep the Appam at Newport News as a German prize pending the close of the war.

What this latter decision was, neither the State Department nor the German Embassy would disclose. It having been agreed between the department and the attorneys for the embassy that the decision should not be made public pending a ruling by the court. As the request for suppression of the decision is said to have been made by the attorneys for the embassy the impression exists that the decision as to the interpretation of the treaties was also adverse, although this could not be confirmed.

## Two Killed by Snowslide.

Gunnison, Colo., March 2.—G. H. Matthews, an express messenger of Denver, and Earl Levy, captain of the Pueblo High School basketball team, were killed and several others were injured when a rock and snowslide struck a Rio Grande passenger train in Black Canon, late yesterday.

## Gives Prize to War Orphans.

Paris, March 2.—Prof. Michael Pupin, of Columbia University, awarded the Honor prize by the Institute De France, has turned the money over to a fund to help the widows and orphans of scientists killed in the war, at the same time adding a considerable fund from his private purse.

## Three More Victims Cast Ashore.

Dover, England, March 2.—Bodies of three more victims of the liner Maloja disaster were washed ashore today.

## GIANT GERMAN GUNS BATTER VERDUN FORT; HARD HIT AT YPRES

Paris Admits Attacks in Woevre, East of Great Fortress, but Says Teutons Were Held

## LOST LINES REGAINED BY BRITISH

Unofficial Reports Tell of Loss of Chief French Defense Northeast of Verdun After Tremendous Bombardment.

Special Cable to The Washington Herald.

London, March 2.—After a temporary lull during which they brought their giant guns closer to the battle line, the Germans have launched violent new attacks on a wide front north and northeast of Verdun. These attacks, which were preceded by a tornado of shell fire, were directed especially in the region of Fort Douaumont.

The French midnight official statement reports that the German attacks were repulsed, and the Teuton lines "decimated" by the French fire.

Meanwhile, apparently in an effort to lighten the pressure against the French by necessitating the diversion of large forces, the British have struck a sudden and powerful blow against the Germans in the Ypres district. South-east of the shell-riddled town of Ypres, an offensive by the British this morning resulted in the capture of 800 yards of trenches taken by the Germans in their "trying out" of the western front in February.

## DRIVE IN GERMAN SALIENT.

These trenches are located between the Ypres-Comines Canal and Ypres-Comines Railway. Pressing their gains, the British drove in a small salient in the German line, according to the report received at the British headquarters in France tonight.

The positions captured by the British are known as "the international trench," owing to the number of times which they have changed hands.

The German attacks northeast of Verdun are believed to have a two-fold object. At last reports a large Teuton force was penned up within the wrecked emplacement of Fort Douaumont. It is to relieve these heroic Brandenbergers as well as to throw men forward into Fort Vaux, two miles to the southeast, that the German attacks are being made. Unofficial reports today state that Fort Vaux has been abandoned by the French, who were unable to sustain the tremendous weight of lead and steel hurled into the defenses by the Germans. A strong barrier fire, however, prevents the Germans from occupying the works.

Fort Vaux is the chief defense of Verdun from the northeast. It is south of the village of Vaux, against which violent assaults have been repeatedly launched by the Germans.

Reporting the repulse of the German infantry attacks, the French midnight statement continues:

"Our batteries replied vigorously to the bombardment at all points and shelled the adversary's communicating roads. Determined to Go Through. The renewed violence of the battle indicates, according to the best military opinion that the Germans are determined to go through at all costs with their desperate gamble at Verdun."

In the eleven days of fighting the Teutons have won 65 miles of territory. They have driven the French from their field fortifications and cleared the entire plain of the Woevre, hurling the defenders back to the forts on the chain of crests known as the Heights of the Meuse. These forts are now under a terrific bombardment, not only from the 12-inch and 17-inch German howitzers, but also from the famous "big Bertha."

These great 22-centimetre guns are mounted as far as fifteen miles back of the battle front, according to dispatches.

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